LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE SUFFERINGS OF TERRIFIED JOHN

BULL ON LORD MAYOU'S DAY. British Patriots Tickled by Sallsbury's Robuke to Kussia-The Roge for Hig Fents of Fasting-Fred Archer's Ponurious Habits-Enemies of Spain's Baby King-Lord Colin Campbell's Divorce Suit-Young Bloods Show Their Shill in Pistic Con-

tests-Legal Fight Over a Glant Baby. towartent, 1860, by Tax Sun Printing and Publishing LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Lord Mayor's Day proved that the English people are quite as easily scared as any other, if not a little more so. Not the least confidence was displayed in the ability of the police and the military to keep order, and the Socialists' effort to magnils their importance was a complete success. Shops were boarded up, the better classes of the people kept off the streets, and the civis

dignitaries showed your correspondent, who ession a trembling and an anxiety charscteristic of a small Loy who has to pass a big dog on his way to school. Even the old lady on Threadneedle street, otherwise known as the Bank of England, showed that her businesslike nerves had received a shock when she sent word to the Government offices that she would for that day forego sending for the morey they had collected, and that they must themselves arrange for its safe keeping. In spite of the phenomenal display of military

there was plenty of violent speechmaking, and profuse waving of red flags in Trafalgar square. and the Socialists are therefore able to boast truthfully that they have had their say, and produced their desired effect, in spite of Gen. Warren and the rest of those who opposed their demonstration. But since that time the English people have felt better than for many a long day, have had a chance once more to brag a little, and to feel that they are as great a

people as they used to ba.

Lord Salisbury's speech after the Lord Mayor's turtle caused joy all around. The Hungarian press exults over it, for the plucky Hunga rians have been smarting under Russian impudence and mouning at Austria's weakness and submission, and hope their empire will go ahead and revindicate its dignity and rights, now that it is assured of the support of England. Salisbury's speech was weak enough, exoverthrow of the Bulgarian Prince, which expressed the private sentiment of the Queen, and, it is even said, was dictated by her. It was mild and gentle enough, but it has caused the English press to burst into a song of trimmph. This song is intensified by Lord George Hamilton's soothing assurance at the same banquet that the British navy is strong enough and great enough to dely the world, exceeding the combined forces of any three of the greatest European paval powers, a statement which pours balm into the wounds opened by Lord Charles Bereeford's truthful but unpleasing utterances about the weakness of the navy.

Influential foreign newspapers, while remark-ing how sadly Lord Salisbury's words lack the boldness of those pronounced by the mighty Beaconsfield at the Berlin Congress, hope that the breaking of England's humiliating ellence will frighten Russia, for the present at least, out of ber aggressive course, and temporarily preserve the peace. It is evident that the nest little phrase about Alexander's wrongs stirred things up in Russia as a telegram from the Ozar to Baron do Staal ordered the latter to demand an explanation. A long and stormy interview between Lord Iddesleigh and Baron de Stant resulted. De Stant is upposed to have expressed not only sorrow but anger that such language should be used against a friendly power, which is simply protecting the interests of a country freed by Russian money and blood. The interview ended abruptly. De Stant leaves for the Continent next week, ostensibly for a short holiday, which fact together with Prince Waldemar's refusal to make himself a bumper between the conflicting interests in the East, looks as though the row that is hatching in the Balkane might be nearer

its explosion than is generally imagined. open, combines the elements of the Carlton Brooks', the Reform, and the Devonshire Clubs. Its pravisional committee comprises a queer mixture of Whigs, Advanced Radicals, and Conservatives. Mr. Huxley, Peter Rylands, and Lord Yarborough figure among the high Tory Lords and cognate fessil Whigs. The compoaltion of the club strongly evidences the fact that Unionist convictions permeste varied strata of society and every political section.

The anti-rest campaign in Ireland progresses on the plan approved by the Parnellites. The tenants of the Clangicards estates, the O'Grade estates, and a veral others have lodged seventy per cent. of their rents with a trustee for the landlords' acceptance. The most serious flaw in the plan is that if the trustee is discovered the funds in his possession are liable to seizure at the instance of the landlords. They can also sarve processes on the tenants for the balar ce of the rent.

The scope of the inquiry embodied in the Government circulars issued to the constabwith interference in evictions by members of the National League. The circulars ask for the number of persons evicted in each district. whether they are able to pay their rent, and whether they have been influenced by the

League not to pay. A florce sectarian controversy has temporarily eclipsed politics in Dublin. The Freeman's Journal has this week published a sories of special articles entitled "The Ethics of Proselytism," exposing the system of obtaining and perverting Catholic children pursuedly the Irish Protestant mission societies, whose headquarters are in Dublin, but, as the Journal says, whose ramifications spread into every of the country where a Bible reader is able to find entrance or a starving peasant can be found witting to sell the faith of himself and children for money or food. The chief workers in Dublin are ladies whom the Freeman's Jurnal amone, and they range in Jurnal amone, and the Jurnal amone, and they range in Jurnal amone, and the Jurnal amone, and the Jurnal amone, and the Jurnal amone in children for money or food. The chief workers Dublin are ladies whom the Free-

house wants to fast also. She says she has gone six weeks with only a little tea in the mornings. She has no mysterious fluid, but relies solely upon the training she got in the regular course of her business. Alexandre Jacques, an angliefzed Frenchman, who paints upon elik for a living, desires to go the whole length, and challenges Succi to a fasting match to be kept up indeficitely until one collapses.

At All Souls Church in Langham place on Thursday last, Mr. William E. Cox and Miss Josephine Nickerson, both of Boston, were married by the Rev. Robert Walker. Miss Josephine is spoken of as very wealthy. The wed-ling was very quiet, only a few personal friends being invited. The pair afterward left for Ventnor to spend part of the honeymoon. Archer's death has been the event of the week. Constantinople might have been taken by the Russians without causing haif as much interest among the people. His pictures and penny biographics have flooded the streets and the sporting world has been torn up. The queer element in the jockey's character was his extreme closeness in money matters. A cabman who was often honored with his patronage has said that there was nothing but the bonor in it. After winning thousands of pounds he would ride in the cab until he reached the limit of a shilling ride. He would then alight, pay just a shilling, and walk the rest of the way. He would appear at meetings where he had no engagements and ride for absurdiy small sums, filling with sorrow the hearts of youngsters thus deprived of the opportunity to make a reputation.

Archer was always willing to accept a penny-worth of ale, if his training would permit. It

filling with sorrow the hearts of youngsters thus derrived of the opportunity to make a reputation.

Archer was always willing to accept a pennyworth of ale if his training would permit. It is now said that he leaves \$500,000. He bequests \$200,000 to his infant daughter, and divides the remainder among his friends. It was his eagerness for money that indirectly caused his death, becassitating abstention from proper food and constant sweating to bring him in condition to ride at beye' weights.

Among pure sports and their noble backers the great sensation is the coming fight between Jem Smith and John Knifton for the championship. Enifton, who is a milkman, is Smith's personal enemy. The fight promises to be the greatest that Engiand has seen for a long time. The fight is almost certain to end in Smith's victory, according to the knowing ones. Large sums of money have been wagered on the resuit.

A bard in Whitechapel is the field, almost every Sunday morning, of fistic batties, where young bloods seek enthusiasm to stop the nervous trembling trought on by Saturday members of a new club of which the Prince of W.'es' is fond, and he makes it a point to stay all night when there's anything special going on. If was in that locality that a gentleman now in the Government stepped into the ring and proved that a gentleman can fight as well as any unpleasant things about the English navy.

Minister Phelps's speech at Edinburch, which

(HIEF BUSHTEEAD'S MESSAGE

He Recommends a Confederation of the Nations and Tribes in Indian Territory. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- The Interior Department to-day received a copy of the fourth annual message of the Hon, D. W. Bushyhead. principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, to the National Council sitting at Tablequah, Nov. 2, 1886. The most important feature of the message is the recommendation that the thirty Indian tribes in the Territory form a confederation for the purpose of anticipating and resisting the passage by Co of an act creating a territory out of " No Man's Land" and portions of Indian Territory. On this subject Chief Bushyhead says:

Land" and portions of Indian Territory. On this subject Chief Bushybead says:

I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the subject of a proposed confederation of the nations and tribes of the Ierritory, with the hope that you will take some action of a definite character looking to the formation of an definite character looking to the formation of an definite character looking to the south of the territory and the such functions and powers as it may deem proper to confer upon it. The importance, not to say necessity, for such action is suggested by the fact that there are the subject of the look of the lo

WRATH IN FRENCH'S HOTEL.

CREDITORS DISCOVER 'TWO SETS OF CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

The People Who Hold the Latest Mortgage are Russing the Hotel, and Told the Cred-ltors that They Were Trespassors. Major F. W. Coleman, late manager of Prench's Hotel, met a swarm of creditors yeserday, many of whom were not in good humor. They had been invited to assemble at the law ffice of Elbridge Gerry Duvall, Temple Court, but they quickly overran that office and blocked the corridors. Then an adjournment was taken to the hotel. There they were met by the people in charge of the house who refused them the use of a room. After parleying awhile to no purpose, Major Coleman led the way into the parlor and invited all interested to follow him. No effort was made to keep them out by force. but Mr. C. P. Brown quickly appeared and proclaimed that everybody present would be considered as trespassors.
"Who are you?" and "Who do you repre-

sent?" was the reply from a dozen men. "I represent the present management of this hotel," Mr. Brown answered, "and this parior is reserved for the use of our guests, especially the ladies. We cannot permit a meet-

ing to be held here." Nobody went out, but one of the company replied: "Well, we are here by invitation of a guest of the house, and we propose to stay." The meeting was called to order by Mr. Duvall, Major Coleman's attorney. A. B. Shaw,

"What could I do? They were two to one against me."

After the bill of sale to the Scherer Company was executed a new organization was effected under the name of the Coleman Company, with James Lynch as President, Philip McCaffrey, Vice President, and James E. Waiter. Treasurer. Major Coleman was retained as Manager. The French Hotel Company had assumed the obligations of F. W. Coleman & Co., but the Coleman Company assumed nothing. It was, apparently, a device to get rid of the embarrassments of the French Hotel Company. Hurley was annoyed to death by these debts and went away. Major Coleman said he was in communication with him, and believed he had substantial interests in Honduras.

When asked if he believed Hurley would comb back the Major at first said "No," but then quailfied by saying that he would probably come when this affair was straightened out. On Thursday of last week Coleman was up before the court on supplementary proceedings, and A. H. Thurther was appointed receiver of the firm of F. W. Coleman & Co., in whose name the lease still stands, the owners of the property having declined to permit any assistment of it. Sings then Coleman has had tothing to do with the hotel. It is now conducted by the Coleman Company, which is alleged to be merely another name for the P. Scherer Company.

After a very rambling discussion, in which it was declared that the transfer away from the Franch Hotel. Comtany to the present claimants was frauduent and could be upset by legal proceedings, the meeting appointed a committee of five creditors to gather the con-

French Hotel Commany to the present claimants was frauduent and could be upset by legal proceedings, the meeting appointed a committee of five creditors to gather the consents of the creditors to united action for protection. This committee consists of S. B. Shaw F. W. Goodwin of Bradley & Hubbard. Patrick Burns, Bernard Biencke, and M. Petit. Mr. Schorer of the P. Scherer Company said their company was not affected by the reported failure of the Doffy Mait Whiskey Company, of which they are sgents. He did not believe that that company was badly embarrassed, but thought it would be all right by Monday or Tuesday. He said his concern was now the proprietor of French's Hotel, and that the hotel would be kept open and its business continued right along. The P. Scherer Company claim the hotel under the bill of sais from the French Hotel Company, under their chattel mortgage, and under a confession of judgment in their favor by the French Hotel Company. The bote will not be closed if the present toesesors have their way. The management is in the hands of Walter H. Johnson, manager of Starin's Gien Island last summer, and Charles F. Brown.

F. Brown.

The Coleman Company, said Mr. Brown restarday, has absolutely no connection with the Duffy Company, It is in no way responsible for the debts of the firm which it succeeded in the management of the hotel. F. W. Coleman & Co., who are identical with the French Hotel Company, issued this notice on Nov. 1: We are under the painful necessity of announcing that we have been compelled by pecualary misferiume to transfer all our nucerests in Franch's Hotel, this city, to another organization, and all our interests have placed

"Our company is on a paying basis, with ample assurances of success. We are responsible only to our lessors, the hotel under its present management having had no existence before the 19th of October."

E. Duncan Shiffen has obtained an attachment argainst the Duffy Mait Whiskey Company on a claim for \$5,395 on advertising contracts.

Mayor Grace and Grant & Ward. Mr. William B. Hornblower of the counsel of Julian T. Davice, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, said resterday that Mayor Grace would have until the

arterial instance the complaint which charges in Mayor has in his possession models belonging this of tirest & Ward. This is the rotular twenty the complaint having been served on the sta. Mr. " Liberal Torms Offered."

To every surchaser of gents' cholbing ladies' wraps, sloads, plush as opuce, man's and bovs' overcosts, credit, gives to all without serfs charge. T. Keijs, 263 th a redit, 102, 104, and 105 West 17th at, enterance through furni-

A GANG OF THIRTES ARRESTED. One of the Lenders a Stotel Keeper as Another a Constable.

Another a Contable.

Thor, Nov. 13.—A well-organized gang of about twenty thieves have for over four months caused a reign of terror to prevail in South Sand Lake, Nascau, and Stabbantown. Their leader appears to have heat George Giles, a hotel keeper at Hoag's Corners, who was for many years a deputy sheriff and an active Republican politician. His hotel was the render-vous of the band, many numbers of which seemed to have implicit confidence in Giles's ability to shield them from punishment in the event of arrest. Among the members were several farmers who have heretofore borne an excellent reputation. The televale were very bold, and struck terror to the hearts of their law-abiding neighbors. The women folk insisted on their hasbands and brothers remaining at home nights. On Sundays few dared to leave home and as a mount the attondance at the churches was very limited. A dance at the churches was very limited. A favorite trick of the thieren and which proved quite remunerative, was the theft of wagons and horses, which were secreted in the woods for days at a time. Then some member of the gang would go to the owner and induce him to pay a sum of money for the restoration of the stolen property, the owner also acreeing to say nothing about the transaction. Persons supposed to have knowledge of their doings were threatened, and local officers seemed afraid of them. The thieves made their raids on Sunday as a general thing and mething was enfe from their clutches. They have atolen farm produces, agricultural implements, live stock, harness, and other articles to the value of over \$10.000, most of which was taken to Albany or across the border into Massachusetts and sold. George Reichard, a deouty sheriff at Sand Lake, finally decided to set in the matter, and Sheriff Keenan offered all the sellstance necessary. Special deputies were appointed and work was begun. Evidence was soon procured to warrant the arrest of John Carr and Gleeon Thompson, well-to-do farmens, and they were railroaded to the penticultary. Then John Crosby was nabbed, but to save himself he aquealed. The Grand Jury being in seasion, he was taken before that body and told a remarkable story, and as the result twenty indictments for receiving stolen property, burglary, and grand larency were found. Bench warrants were issued, and last eventing Policemen Hall, Forrest, Haslehurst, Ford, and Crossen laft this city in a carryall. They halted at Brown's Hotel in Crooked Lake, where they remained until after midnight, Then, under the guidance of Hall, whose heme is in Nassau, the officers started out. They did not have much difficulty in making arrests. The doors of all the houses were found unlocked, and the officers just washed in and secured their men. When als of these had been captured and shackled they were taken to Brown's Hotel, where they remained under quart of Crossen. Than the roitemen went out and nabbed two more. A woman and two men escaped. gang would go to the owner and induce him to pay a sum of money for the restoration of the American sur sports and their modes the second and the second and the second in the second and t

If It Becan't Got a License by Next Satur-day It Will Be Closed Up.

Provident Fibridge T. Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared before little Justice Duffy in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon ready to shut up the Berachah Orphanage at 329 East Fiftleth street unless Lawyer Edward S. Clinch, for the Rev. A. B. Simpson of the Faith Cure Tabernacle. and Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Schultz, who run the orphanage, could show either a license from the Board of Realth or papers incorporating the orphanage from the State Board of Charities. Mr. Clinch said that he had applied to the State Board, and had received a letter stating that a decision on the application could not

the State Board, and had received a letter stating that a decision on the application could not be considered before the early part of next January. In the meantime his application had been referred to Mr. William Rinnelander Stewart, the local Commissioner, who will report on it in a week or two. Mr. Clinch then asked for a postponement of thirty days, pending Mr. Stewart's report.

The little Judge was for sending the whole matter to the Grand Jury, as it had been clearly demonstrated that Mr. Simpson and the Schultz's had been guilty of a misdemeaner in keeping an orphanage for young children without a license or incorporation papers. Mr. Gerry said he would not consent to an adjournment of thirty days, as such a proceeding would establish a precedent so that anybody could open a baby farm, its lawyers could apply for incorporation papers, and the society couldn't shut it up until the papers came down from Albany, which might be two or three months from the date of the application.

Mr. Clinch declared that a competent physician and the Society's men were now practically in charge of the Beraviah Orphanage. Then the Little Judge said he would give Mr. Cinch one week more to get a livenee or the incorporation papers. If they are not on hand next Saturday the orphanage will be closed.

MICHAEL DAVITTS BRIDE TO BY.

He First Met her at the Convent of the Sacre Heart in Onkland bix Years Ago, Miss Mary Yore, the lady whom Mr. Michael Davitr will marry, has resided for some years in Oakiand, Cal. When little more than an infantabe was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. James Canning, and has since lived with her. being regarded by Mr. and Mrs. Canning with as much affection as if she were their daughter in reality. Miss Yore was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, and it was vent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, and it was there that Mr. Davitt first saw her. This was six years ago. The young lady is now the principal soprano singer in the choir of the Church of St. Francis De Sales, Oakland. It has been stated that she is an heiress in her own right. This is not so. Mrs. Canning is very wealthy, and it is probable that a large portion of her property will go to her adopted daughter.

daughter.
Miss Yore, who has just passed her twentieth year, is a brubette, and of graceful figure. Her face is not strikingly handsome, but her charm of manner makes up for any lack of beauty of feature. She is a pleasing conversationalist. Her father is still kiving.

Get a pair of my Waterproof bhoss if you desire good eaith. Yine shoes at low prices. -- Acr. The Benditost Enemy Yes Is erong. Dr. A. C. haxsie's Certain Croup Cure never fails. Price 50 cents -- Adr

Beynn G. Mctwyer, 240 Broadway.

MUNKACSY, THE HUNGARIAN

THE PAINTER OF CHRIST BEFORE PONTIUS PILATE.

The Persons Platers that is to be Publish teed and Sees to New York-The Other Pleagree of its Anthor-Mie Mistery, bie Possilarities, his Fanite, and his Morite. Copyright, 1886, by Tax Sun Printing and Publishing As-

PARIS. Nov. 13 .- Mr. Munkaesv's great stature of "Christ Before Pilate" is now in New York: and if the artist himself makes lucky voyage on board the Champagne, he should also arrive there to-morrow. Thousands will doubtless go to see it. The clargy will probably preach about it from the pulpit, for it is not likely that the picture will be less appreciated in America than it was recently in England, where in many towns it svoked eulogistic pulpit eloquence. The name of Munkager will be printed in blg letters in New York for months to come, and the intel-ligent person who has charge of the pic-ture and of the fortunes of the artist will inevitably attempt to organize a prodigious advertising campaign. Before the drum-beating secomes too deafening let us sketch the career

of Munkacey and examine briefly his work. Michaly or Michael Munkacey is a Hungarian. His real name is, I believe, Schröder. He was born in 1844 at Munkaer, a little village on the Danube below Buda-Pesth. He became an orphan at an early age, his parents having been killed by the Russians in 1849. His guardian then was an uncle who was a carpenter and uphoisterer in the village, and a maker of those huge trunks covered with landscapes and figures in which the Hungarian peasantry kee their clothes. It was in painting these trunks that Michaly first discovered his vocation. His precocious talent won him the means of roing to Posth, where he learned to draw, and whence he was sent to the Vienna Academy At Vienna he earned some money by painting portraits, and so was enabled to go to Munich. where the famous Piloty was nominally his master, but where he came within the influence of Wilhelm Leibl, a painter of extraordinary force of character and remarkable achievements. Liebi's impress has never left Munkacsy, and all the painters who were students in Munich at that time have noted it in his work ever since, and have attributed to the bent it imparted much of the distinction that Munkaesy's next stage after leaving Muntch

was Düsselderf, where he continued to have some success with his portraits and subject pictures, and where he first became the slave of bitumen. In 1867 the fame of the Universal Exhibition brought the young painter to Paris, where he saw the museums and, above all, the collective exhibition of modern French art at the Champ de Mars, Munkaesy felt at once the attraction of Paris, and determined to make it his home. His work, as we have seen, was already known and salable in Germany. But the question was, would be be able to win the approbation of the Paristans? Three years afterward Munkaesy sent to the Salon of 1870 a picture, "Condemned to Death," representing a Hungarian condemned to death and awaiting the execution of his sentence in his cell guarded by a soldier. The success of this picture was immediate; Miss Wolf of New York paid him \$6,000 for it; the artist obtained a medal at the Salon; the critics praised him to the skies; the dealers gave him orders, and as soon as peace was established Munkacsy came

and settled in Paris. Then followed the pictures "Episode of the War of 1348 in Hungary," the "Mont de Picté," the "Rôteurs de Nuit," and the "Village Hero" at the Salons of 1873, '74, '75. But all these works were inferior to the "Con-demned to Death." The more telling of the story was excellent; the dramatic exposition, the study of expression, of attitude, the picturesque aspect of Munkacsy's compositions were always remarkable. The artist's desire to obtain realistic effects was evident, but the painting was poor and black, dirty, and bituminous. Furthermore, the realism of the figures was nullifled by the violent and arbitrary contrasts of bituminous background and patches of light color destined to attract the eye by their very bruta ity. Nevertheless, adilrers were not wanting, and among the most ardent was Mr. Forbes, manager of the Chatham and Dover Railway, who paid \$7,000 for the "Rodeurs de Nuit," and who now possesses

more than twenty works by Munkacsy. In spite of this pecuniary success, for several years Munkaesy felt his talent to be as it were paralyzed. He wandered about Paris pale. haggard, and desperate. At night he would often rub out the work of the day. His career seemed at an end. Thereupon a friendly invitation took him to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, where he recovered courage, decorated a room in a hospitable château, and shortly afterward married the chatolaine, who had

meanwhile become a widow. This marriage was the end of the period of hesitation and doubt. The first picture painted after Mme. Munkacsy brought fortune and serenity into the artist's home, was the "Interior of a Studio" (1876), representing the painter and his wife looking over a portfolio of engravings. This was the beginning of a whole serice of bright interior scenes, in the painting of which bitumen still figured, but with comparative moderation. Then in 1878 he painted for the Universal Exhibition the picture of "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Two Daughters," which won for the artist the Medal of Honor and European fame. This picture marks the end of the second stage of Munkacey's career. It is not the work of a more virtuoso. It speaks to the heart as well as to the eyes. It marked a transformation in conception as well as in execution.

The third stage of Munkaesy's career is that which produced "Christ Before Pilate," the 'Crucifixion," and the "Last Moments of Mozart," the period of twenty feet canvases. panoramic effects, drum beating, and wholesale money making.

The only serious conversation I ever had with Munkacay was on the subject of this picture. I went by appointment one morning to his studio to look over the scores of studies which preceded the execution of the colossal picture. The house where the painter lives, 53 Avenue de Villiers, is an elegant structure of crick and white stone in the Louis XIII, atvis The studio is at the top of the house, and reached by a grand wooden staircase hung with tapestries, arms, plotures, and miscel aneous bric-â-brac in the modern taste—a sort of mixture of an Oriental bazzar and a cocotte's oudoir. The studio is immense, and full of artistic riches and rubbish of all kinds-brilliant carpets, rare tapestries, old carved wood. crystal, falences, arms, embroidery, Eastern tissues, cartoons, and pictures-a gorgeous confusion of forms and colors.

Munkacsy cannot work unless his eye is

caressed on all sides by rich stuffs and bright color. Some years ago, when the American painter W. T. Dannat persuaded Munkaesy to lirect the studies of a group of young men of decorate the walls of the common atolier with tanestry and Eastern carpets and to crowd the room up with bibelots. If he had no crowd the precaution. Munkacey would never have come o the steller twice. The second precaution Munkaesy's publis took was to buy many tubes of bitumen; and when the master came to critiise and show them how to paint, they would take turns to stand behind his chair and replenish his palette with that precious element of obscurity without which his brush was and is still powerless. In summing up the talent of

Murlacsy we must never forget these two ele-

menta brie-à-brac and bitumen.

Tersonally, Munkacey is a most good-hearted and amiable man, simple, unpretentious, but far from brilliant. He has very little to say for himself, and if the truth were known I dare say he is perfectly ignorant both about Milton and about his "Paradise Lost," although such is the subject of his best picture. But how could be conceive the picture, then? By choosing a well-known aneedote a painter avoids a great deal of the difficulty of conception. The most difficult pletures to conceive and to compose are those which have no subject. In com-posing this picture the artist had to represent simply a blind post distating to his three daughters in an interior of the seventeenth century, and with costumes of the seventeenth century. To this composition he gave the title, "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost," and the public on reading the title, reflected into the picture all the souvenirs, all the intensity, all the poetical connections which the subject calls up in the popular mind. So, in conceiv ing a work like "Christ Before Pilate," there is no extraordinary intellectual expenditure.

"How did you happen to strike that subjest?" I asked Munkacey.
"One can't always go on painting the same thing," he replied. "I had long been thinking of painting some big biblical subject. At the suggestion of a friend I thought of doing something with Herod. Then one day I thought there might be a good picture to be made out of the scene of Christ before Pilate in the Pretorium. The subject had been treated before, but generally in a decorative manner, whereas, with my realistic tendencies, I believed I could

make something new out of It." "Have you ever been in the East?" I saked.

"Then where did you get that architectural background for your Prætorium? Where did you see that effect of deep blue sky at the end

of the vaulted passageway?"
"Ah, I am proud of that. I simply imagined it, made it up out of my head. I hunted over lots of documents, of course, and then I concluded that masonry of that kind and arches must be in the character of the scene."

"And your models? You must have had conalderable difficulty in finding those fine Jewish types at Paris. Some of them remind me remarkably of Jewish types I saw in the Levant only a few weeks ago."

"To tell you the truth," repiled Munkaesy laughing. "I did not have a single Jewish model. My models were mostly men I found on the exterior boulevard; some of them were friends of mine; the man, for instance, sitting there (pointing to a sketch of the picture) with his elbows resting on his knee and looking up at Christ, is the Comte G——, brother-in-law of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. The costume helps the types a good deal, and then by slight modifications of features it is easy to transform a face to make it of the type one pleases. Besides, I will tell you that I am not a partisan of exact archeological detail. I mean to say I would never allow such detail to have prominence to the detriment of the general picturesqueness of my work or of the psychological study of my characters. My picture of "Christ Before Pilate" differs from pictures of the same subject by other artists in this respect, that it s treated realistically and not decoratively. The background is simple and summary. The costumes are painted broadly, and without beed

increases the difficulties.

"How so? What is your peculiar system?" "Well, generally a painter working on a twenty-foot canvas simply copies his stud'es. He composes his picture on a small scale, which he squares out and transfers enlarged to his big canvas. He makes large studies of parts, figures, and details, and then copies these studies upon his final picture. I of course, make my sketch composition which you see there hanging on the wall; I also make my preliminary studies." And pulling aside a ereen Munkaesy showed me some scores of canvasus covered with rough and finished studies of the different figures composing the growd in the picture of "Christ Before Plate." But when I go to work on my final canvas I do not copy these studies; they have simply served me to secure expression, movement, or attitude, and to form my whole group. By means of these studies I have definitely depainting that composition on the blg canvas I paint every figure again directly from the living model. This seems to me to be the only

way to secure in the final work the freshuess of my inspirat on, the energy and crispness of reality."

In this conversation Munkaesy has well summed up his own talent and aspirations. He is above all things a picture maker; his first and last effort is toward pictures qui effect. and this he obtains by material means which he hand'es with extraordinary ability, but which are, after all, course means, and means which dispense with the display of high intelligence or very delicate sensibility. From the point of view of frank and bold brush work Munkacev is a master painter, but his painting will not bear analysis. His violent oppositions of black and white, and the relief be obtains by tricks of perspective and modelling. are processes known to all painters of paneramic views who seek to produce the illusion of solidity, or, to use a French expression, le trompe-fixed. There is, in short, nothing to be learned in technique from Munkacay's work. How much there is to be admired in his pictures, as platures, depends entirely on the speciator. In Paris Munkness taxes rank as workman of talent, who handles crude, violent, and course masas with predigious skill. but who since the picture of " Milton Dietating to his Daughters" has made no progress, but, on the contrary, has declined, and in his last picture of the death of Mozart collapsed miserably amid the din of drum beating and unparalisied charlatanism.

This chariatanism has accompanied the exhibition of his pictures-"Christ Before Pilate," "Mount Calvary," and "Mozart"-not only in Paris, but in every great city in Europe. The exhibition of "Christ Before Pilate" in America will inevitably be accompanied by the same shameless puffery, the same theatrical mise-en-scone, the same biring of bald-heade ! old gentlemen paid by the day to mingle in the crowd of spectators, and ejeculate admiration in low whispers. The Barnum who is organizing the show in America has given Europe many a proof of his skill in getting up an apotheosis and mounting a panorama. Only let it be remembered that art has very little to do with the projected exhibition of little to do with the projected exhibition of a Christ Before Pilate" in New York; and let the American critics beware of the wises of the uphoisterer and the snarces of a concentrated top light. The sole object of Munkacey and of his Barnum is to make money. There is nothing to be said against this protension; indeed, it is highly laudable. But there is something to be said when the Barnum builty orders us to rank Munkacey on the same level with Titian, Michael Angelo, and Paul Veronese.

THEODORE CHILD.

STRUCK BY THE BLIZZARD.

THE EMPIRE STATE SWEPT BY A FUEL. OUS STORM OF WIND AND SNOW.

Trains Snowed in and Street Cura Blocked in Some Piscos-Fearful Unio on the Lakes-Wrecks and Loss of Life-Great Snow Pall, Oswago, Nov. 13.-A blizzard struck Oswego at 9% last night, and it is still. 2% P. M. blowing and snowing hard. Trains are delayed, and the street railroad is blocked for the first time since its operation. A fleet of ten light vessels left here for Canada about dark ast night, and grave fears are felt for their safety. Up to this time only one, the Snow-bird, had been heard from, and she was ashore at Charlotte. The crew are safe. The wind plew forty miles an hour on the lake, and the snow is blinding. The tug Proctor left here for Charlotte the last night before the storm with the barges Bolivia and E. C. Buel in tow. She got lost in the snow storm and her barges broke away. The tug, badly leed up, finally got into Charlotte, but nothing has been heard from the barges. There were six men on each barge.

They are probably lost. Several wrecks are re-ported along the south shore. Bird is ashere at Charlotte. Her crew is safe. The barge E. C. Buel, which started out from Oswego in tow of the tug Proctor, is ashore at Braddock's Point. Nothing can be learned of her condition. An unknown schooner from Pleton, Ont., is also ashore at Braddock's Point. The whereabouts of the barge Bolivia

Pieton, Ont., is also ashore at Braddock's Point. The whereabouts of the barge Bolivia are unknown.

A foot of snow fell here last night, and it is still snowing and blowing furnously. The street cars were blocked for several hours this imperiously into everal solve brought were brought into requisition to clear the tracks. Trains en all the railroads converging here are impeded and deinyed.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Show to the depth of eight and a balf inches fell here last night. The highest velocity of the wind was 25 miles per hour. No disasters are reported at this end of the lake, but the water is the lowest in several years, and a number of vessels are aground in the harbor. Hallroad traffic was somewhat impeded this morning by the snowfall.

Lockport, Nov. 12.—It began snowing furiously here last night at 10 o'clock, and finally cased at 11 A. M. to-day. The snowfall has been from eight to ten inches deep.

GENEVA. Nov. 18.—The heaviest snow storm ever experienced this early in the season is now prevailing here. The snow is twenty inches deep on a level, and in drifts from three to six feet deep. Trains on all the roads centring here are two hours late.

STRACUSK, Nov. 13.—Snow to the depth of fifteen inches has failen here. Northern trains are delayed several hours.

Utics. Nov. 13.—Snow commenced falling

teen inches has failen hore. Northern trains are snowed in, and western trains are delayed several hours.

Urica. Nov. 13.—Snow commenced falling here at 7 o'clock last evening, and at 9 this morning was over a foot deep on the level.

ALBANY. Nov. 13.—It has been amowing here since 9 last night. It melts quickly, and only about three inches remain on the ground. I rains from the west and north are from one to two hours late.

Descatches show that the storm prevailed throughout the State, srow failing to a depth of from three inches to over a foot on the level.

POUGHKEKPSIE, Nov. 13.—It has been raining, and blowing for the past twenty-four hours, considerable snow has failen, but it melted every rapidly. Last night the wind tore down fences, stripped trees, and broke 150 pains of glass in Haggerty's hothouse. The Hudson is unusually high. Salling vessels are scudding along under jibs or bare poies. It is growing colder. All the Western trains are delayed.

Canadontable Nov. 13.—There is over a foot

delayed.

Canalogianic, Nov. 13.—There is over a foot of snow on the ground in the Mohawk valley, and the sleighing is good in some places. Railway and canni traffic is impaired.

costumes are painted broadly, and without heed for minute archivological details which might distract the eye and tho mind from the ensemble of the scene. The first thing I sought to do was to secure the picture sque whole, to make a picture of the scene."

"And the details of your picture." I added, "are not architectural mouldings or poculiar minutize of costume. The details are the persons taking part in the scene."

"Yes." replied Munkacay, "and still more particularly the details are the faces, with their various expressions; the gestures and attitudes, with their different intentions."

"How long were you actually at work on the picture of Carriet Before Pitate?"

"I began it in 1890 and dhished it in a year, More than half the time I spent over the preliminary studies. It was very hard work, physically hard work, and then my way of painting increases the difficulties."

way and canal traffic is impaired.

Werek son THE NEW ENGLAND COLET.

Newburktrort, Nov. 13.—This forence masted was brought to tow that a large three-masted schooner ashore on Sindy Beach, Pum Island, probably coal laden. Horses were sent from here to have a chooner was abore on Fuum Island, not here was discovered ashore on Fuum Island, nearly off the lighthouse. Her crue ould be discorned in the righthouse. Her crue ould be discorned in the righting and version of the life saving station rescued the Captain and three men, one of whom may die, were saved by a breaches buoy.

Lewistron, Her New Endoland Capta.

The schooner Ashore on Fuum Island, probably coal laden. Horses were east of the schooner on Fuum Island, probably coal laden. Horses were east of the warek, some three miles down on the beach. At 11 o'clock, when the found in the remainder of the lighthouse. Her crue ould be discorned in the righthouse. Her crue ould be discorned in the righthouse. Her crue ould be discorned in the righthouse. Her crue as was discovered ashore on Fuum Island, probably coal laden. Horses were east the list of the schooner on Fuum Island, probably WEEK'ES ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

Boston, Nov. 13.—Despatches from various portions of New Hampshire and Vermont indente a heavy fall of snow last night and this morning. SNOW IN WEST VIRGINIA.

HARRISON IN WEST VIRGINIA.

HARRISON BURO, VA., Nov. 13.—Parties coming in from West Virginia to-day report eight inches of snow on Pendicton Mountain, in the Alleghenies, and still failing. The mercury stands at 20 here, and it has been snowing in flurries all day.

THE FIGHT IN INDIANA.

Democrate Sixtax Evidence of Franciand

Bethery at the Polls. Indianapolis, Nov. 13.-The formblab! list of contests announced by the Democrate against R-publican members elect of the Legis-tature has strong hence! the backbone of the party throughout the State. In cases of fraud they have in many instances furnished evidence to the Federal Grand Jury, giving witnesses and details of evidence. In the case of McDonaid. termined the aspect of my composition, and in | Republican Senator elect from Jackson and Lawrence counties, it is charged that McDonald boldly took a sack containing four hundred silver dollars to the bolls and used them to pur-chase votes. Hingal voting, britery, and gross irregularities are charged against other Hopub-licans.

Republicans seem to have narrowed The Republicans seem to have narrowed their contests to a few mombers of the lower House, and are making the biggest fight against Mengher, the alleged Justice of the Peace from Vigo county. There is nothing now in his case, boyond the increasing indiration of the labor element. The Spack, the State organ of the labor element, in to-day sissuesays: gan of the fator element, in to-day sissue says:

Mr. Messhe of Tigh county has been a trace for such a filter announcing to party in the lower it made for such a filter announcing party in the lower it made for such a filter announcing determination for a firm from the point in the sharing determination for a firm of the county as point in the firm in the firm of and the son of normality hymnerities, to be laid hef logic which when it movemes. The objection for the state hard we had her in the substitute logicalization and it is not plain due to some logicalization and it is not plain due to some representative which must regard to these sides of charges in Settator Voorheek or the pross of client.

TRAINS WAITING FOR COAL BARGES Preference at Hariem li ver.

The residents of Westellester county, who are compelled to use the trains of the three railroads terminating in the Grand Central station, are wondering it something cannot be done to lessen the delays too common at the Harlem River Railroad bridge. Between 7 and 9 in the morning and 4 and 6 in the evening some eighty trains cross the bridge carrying aimest all the business men who live in Weatchester county and the adjacent rounders. It is more usual for a train to be deaved until some coal barge or sating vessel passes through the bridge than for a train to cross the bridge on time. The fears vary from one to thirty minutes. The Mesichester people think that two or three hundred not ple in each train should have some rights as against the few people on the small boats which go through the draw. The law of the United States, however, orders that the draw shall be uponed to any boat whose Captain wishes to no through, at any time. Congress modified this law as to Chicago making the opening of the bridges around that city uptions during the hours when out-of-town people come into and leave the city. The West-chester people want the same modification of the law for the Harlem Balloust bridge, and will take steps to lay the matter clearly before Congress as soon as it means. and 9 in the morning and 4 and 6 in the even-

Sothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary matery as The Wester sen. St a year.

Hade specially for women, yet good for all, Carter's